

TEAMS Wanted for Madagay, Louis Creek, and baroora, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and Clarence-forest.

TO DRUMMAKERS.—Wanted, a competent 81, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERY ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a thoroughly experienced Hand PERRY, BROOKERS K

STORE WRETHES.—Wanted to Purchase about three to five years old, deliverable in the Law Plains District, or within 250 miles. RUNDLE, DAN CO., Clarence-street, Sydney.

TO CARPENTERS AND GUARDIANS.—Wanted a of respectability, as Apprentice to the Watchmen. Apply to Messrs. VEBERT and DELARUE

VACANCY for a Lady as Resident Governess, between 2 and 3 at Glanworth, Darling Point.

WANTED, a Nuis-maid. Apply 277, George-street opposite Hunter-street.

WANTED, Six Cut-throat Milliners. Mrs. R. P. 492, George-street.

WANTED to be known, Portrait, &c., with call on George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, for the Hunter district, a Governess to be thoroughly competent to impart a good English education, with music. References independent. Apply by letter to Mrs. W. DURHAM, care of Mr. Bent street, Sydney.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply D.

WANTED, thirty loads of good Stebbins Manure, available at the old Point Piper Road, Upper-dington. Address, stating price, &c., to GARDENERS, Hill Office.

WANTED, to Purchase an extensive Station in Wide Bay or Barnett District; one without stock preferred. Apply to GEDYE and SON, Queen's Place.

WANTED, a Chief Mate. Apply personally, testimonials on board the Saxon King, at T. Wear, to WILLIAM DEANE, commander.

WANTED, a strong Lad. Apply at the Paddell Post Office.

WANTED, a Boy to wait at table and go out with

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply to **W. DAY**, at Mrs. HES-ELS 113, Pitts. contr. ad.

WANTED, a situation as House-keeper, or Nurse. Needlewoman, English, Middle-aged, with plain references. Apply to Mr. **ASHLIN**, agent, 139, Pitts. contr. ad. opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, to Sell a House of 8 rooms, containing a kitchen, and servant's room, &c.; on a flower garden. 2½ minutes' from Sydney. Price £300 cash; £500 within the year without interest.

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Office.
WANTED, a Groom. P. McGARROUDA, but-
Botany Road, Reformatory.
WANTED, three Laborers, to proceed to New
Immediately. Apply at the office of the New
Coal and Copper Company, No. 7, Exchange.
WANTED, Coal Miners. Apply at the New
Coal and Copper Company's Office at Newcas-
WANTED, a Young Girl, about 16 years of
Apply No. 23, Prince-a-street, West, Somerset-st.
WANTED, a Lad, to do the general work. Syme
Mole Iron Works, Kent-street.
WANTED, a light Spring Cart, with moveable
wheels, a light horse, and a driver.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a ton as Needlewoman or Housemaid. Address: HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Young Man who understands Gardening and who is willing to make himself useful. Apply to E. & E. 60 V. Brick-court.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at the Old Inn, Clare-street. To a good servant wages will be given.

WANTED, a Boy, at the Queen's Head, Castle street, next to the Prince of Wales Theatre.

WANTED, a Boy, to deliver milk, in a cart, to J. KILBEY and CO., Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a good Match Cook. Apply to the
keeper at Moore's, Thompson, Symonds, and
George-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Housemaid or Nurse-
always being by a Jewess would prefer an es-
tablishment in a family of a Jewess; no objection to the street
Address E. A. HERRICK Office.

WANTED, a Gardener—German preferred; City
Rent-free North A. HOWELL

WANTED, a good Staircase Hand. W. BISHOP
Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a Lady, as Boots and Kitchen-mar-

WANTED, a Tenant or Purchaser for a Water Residence. J. D. LANKSTER, 15, Hunter.

WANTED, a Partner. A chance of rare occurrence can be realized. One of two partners in a well-established firm in the Wholesale Spirit and Wine Trade being about to retire, would like to interest in the concern, which is doing a large and business (town and country), that is easily capable of considerable extension. Address M.M., under cover, Mayne, ed. citator. 134, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, a steady Young Man to attend to and drive about town. Apply from 10 to 1 at 434, Castlereagh-st. South.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a

WANTED, to purchase a Cottage or House with rooms, with entrance hall, kitchen and scullery, and a three-stall ings terms and locality, to A. HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable, middle-aged, well-to-do, married man, as a Cook or a Butler, to Mr. RILEY, owner of Elizabeth and Market streets.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply to GRIFITH & Co., 4, Vimeira-buildings, St. George's Gardens.

WANTED, a Young Girl, to nurse a baby. Apply to No. 101, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a young English Purser, a Situation.

WANTED, a Plasterer. Apply new building street, near Park street.

WANTED by a respectable Young Person, lately from England, a Situation as Needlewoman (under Dressmaking) in a gentleman's family, and willing to herself attend. Address L. A. Mr. Thompson's, C. and Ballant's streets.

WANTED, Unfurnished Sitting Room and Two rooms, with attendance for two Gentlemen. Stating terms, to A. O. HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED, a Girl, abt fourteen years of age. 31, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a good General

WANTED, a General Servant, who can wash iron; no children. Mrs. LEIGHTON, 33, Essex-street, E.C.4.

WANTED, a Girl, to make herself generally useful in a family. Apply Mr. Jullien's, Confectioner, next door to the Laurel Roddy Hotel, Kent-street, N.W.

WANTED, a steady Person, as a General Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. M. Quate, Potte's Points, E.C.4.

WANTED, to sell a strong four-upping Gig Harness, £12; also, four-wheel Chaise Harness, carries four persons comfortably - only £12; near LEBON'S Stables, 224, Castle-street, near Market-strand.

WANTED, for the Country, a respectable Publican, or Publicans, who can supply the

WANTED, a Young Girl about 16, to make her useful about a house. Apply under St. James's Church, at 11 o'clock, at the Freemasons' Hall Hotel, York street.

WANTED, a Barman, and a good Waiter; a Barmaid able to slaughter and cut up meat; a Milkmaid, Farm Servants, Married Couples, Boys for the country, Married Couples. J. C. GLEU, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General Servant who can wash, and a Housemaid. At 63, Prince-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed on deposits lodged after the 1st of January, 1886, at the following rates, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months.
At 4 per cent. per annum for a period of 3 months.
At 3 per cent. per annum for a period of 1 month.
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager,
Sydney, 31st March, 1886.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank at the following rates, namely:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 4 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 4 ditto, 4 ditto.
JAS. HENDERSON, Manager,
Sydney, 1st April, 1886.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Interest is allowed on deposits at the following rates, namely:—
Fixed for 3 months, at 3 per cent. per annum.
Fixed for 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Fixed for 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager,
Sydney, 1st May, 1886.

LONDON CHARITABLE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST at the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money is lent.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.
Sydney, April, 1886. EDWIN BRETT, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Fund, £1,500,000. Interest will be allowed on deposits at the following rates, namely:—
Subject to 14 days' notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto 14 ditto ditto, 3 ditto.
Ditto 3 months ditto, 4 ditto.
Ditto 6 months ditto, 4 ditto.
Ditto 12 months ditto, 5 ditto.
And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGLOW, Manager,
Sydney, 18th April, 1886.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, the BUSINESS of this Bank will be carried on at the new premises in Pitt-street.
Sydney, 18th May, 1886.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank at the following rates, namely:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 4 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 4 ditto, 4 ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager,
Sydney, 1st April, 1886.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated with limited liability by Act of Parliament of New South Wales for granting Assurances on Lives, Pension, Deferred, and Annuities. Authorized to receive deposits from persons of all ages, and to invest the same in any mode approved by the directors. The society is authorized to receive deposits from persons of all ages, and to invest the same in any mode approved by the directors. The society is authorized to receive deposits from persons of all ages, and to invest the same in any mode approved by the directors.
Chairman—THOMAS HILL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JOHN FAIRBANK, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Attorney and Secretary,
Principal Office—North's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT COMPANY.—(Incorporated in 1843.) The undersigned is prepared to accept risks (covered by protecting policies at Lloyd's and the various London insurance companies), by steamers from Sydney to Ceylon, China, India, and Australia, and to receive cargo for all ports. POLICIES ARE MADE PAYABLE AT THE PORTS OF DESTINATION, OR IN SYDNEY, AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent for Sydney.
Moore's Wharf, 1st April, 1886.

LANCETON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £100,000, in 2000 Shares. Established in 1852. Head Office—St. John's-street, Lancetons. Directors: John Fawcett, Esq., Wm. Gardner Esq., George Fawcett, Esq., R. M. G. Esq., Secretary—J. A. Marriott, Esq. Solicitors—Dunlop, Dawson, and Miller. MARINE SURVEYORS—Captain J. Kendall, Esq. BANKERS—Commercial Bank. The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the Lancetons Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates, and to receive deposits on mortgage, and to receive deposits on mortgage, and to receive deposits on mortgage.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Further reduction of 20 per cent. on the former premium. The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at reduced rates of premium, namely:—
On First-class risks, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class risks, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Third-class risks, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fourth-class risks, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifth-class risks, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixth-class risks, from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventh-class risks, from 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighth-class risks, from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninth-class risks, from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Tenth-class risks, from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eleventh-class risks, from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twelfth-class risks, from 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirteenth-class risks, from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fourteenth-class risks, from 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifteenth-class risks, from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixteenth-class risks, from 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventeenth-class risks, from 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighteenth-class risks, from 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Nineteenth-class risks, from 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twentieth-class risks, from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-first-class risks, from 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-second-class risks, from 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-third-class risks, from 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-fourth-class risks, from 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-fifth-class risks, from 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-sixth-class risks, from 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-seventh-class risks, from 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-eighth-class risks, from 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Twenty-ninth-class risks, from 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirtieth-class risks, from 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-first-class risks, from 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-second-class risks, from 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-third-class risks, from 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-fourth-class risks, from 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-fifth-class risks, from 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-sixth-class risks, from 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-seventh-class risks, from 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-eighth-class risks, from 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Thirty-ninth-class risks, from 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fortieth-class risks, from 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-first-class risks, from 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-second-class risks, from 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-third-class risks, from 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-fourth-class risks, from 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-fifth-class risks, from 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-sixth-class risks, from 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-seventh-class risks, from 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-eighth-class risks, from 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Forty-ninth-class risks, from 50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fiftieth-class risks, from 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-first-class risks, from 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-second-class risks, from 53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-third-class risks, from 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-fourth-class risks, from 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-fifth-class risks, from 56s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-sixth-class risks, from 57s. 6d. to 58s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-seventh-class risks, from 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-eighth-class risks, from 59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Fifty-ninth-class risks, from 60s. 6d. to 61s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixtieth-class risks, from 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-first-class risks, from 62s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-second-class risks, from 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-third-class risks, from 64s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-fourth-class risks, from 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-fifth-class risks, from 66s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-sixth-class risks, from 67s. 6d. to 68s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-seventh-class risks, from 68s. 6d. to 69s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-eighth-class risks, from 69s. 6d. to 70s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Sixty-ninth-class risks, from 70s. 6d. to 71s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventieth-class risks, from 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-first-class risks, from 72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-second-class risks, from 73s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-third-class risks, from 74s. 6d. to 75s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-fourth-class risks, from 75s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-fifth-class risks, from 76s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-sixth-class risks, from 77s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-seventh-class risks, from 78s. 6d. to 79s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-eighth-class risks, from 79s. 6d. to 80s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Seventy-ninth-class risks, from 80s. 6d. to 81s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eightieth-class risks, from 81s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-first-class risks, from 82s. 6d. to 83s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-second-class risks, from 83s. 6d. to 84s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-third-class risks, from 84s. 6d. to 85s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-fourth-class risks, from 85s. 6d. to 86s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-fifth-class risks, from 86s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-sixth-class risks, from 87s. 6d. to 88s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-seventh-class risks, from 88s. 6d. to 89s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-eighth-class risks, from 89s. 6d. to 90s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Eighty-ninth-class risks, from 90s. 6d. to 91s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninetieth-class risks, from 91s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-first-class risks, from 92s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-second-class risks, from 93s. 6d. to 94s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-third-class risks, from 94s. 6d. to 95s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-fourth-class risks, from 95s. 6d. to 96s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-fifth-class risks, from 96s. 6d. to 97s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-sixth-class risks, from 97s. 6d. to 98s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-seventh-class risks, from 98s. 6d. to 99s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-eighth-class risks, from 99s. 6d. to 100s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Ninety-ninth-class risks, from 100s. 6d. to 101s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred-class risks, from 101s. 6d. to 102s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and first-class risks, from 102s. 6d. to 103s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and second-class risks, from 103s. 6d. to 104s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and third-class risks, from 104s. 6d. to 105s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fourth-class risks, from 105s. 6d. to 106s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifth-class risks, from 106s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixth-class risks, from 107s. 6d. to 108s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventh-class risks, from 108s. 6d. to 109s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighth-class risks, from 109s. 6d. to 110s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninth-class risks, from 110s. 6d. to 111s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and tenth-class risks, from 111s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eleventh-class risks, from 112s. 6d. to 113s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twelfth-class risks, from 113s. 6d. to 114s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirteenth-class risks, from 114s. 6d. to 115s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fourteenth-class risks, from 115s. 6d. to 116s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifteenth-class risks, from 116s. 6d. to 117s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixteenth-class risks, from 117s. 6d. to 118s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventeenth-class risks, from 118s. 6d. to 119s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighteenth-class risks, from 119s. 6d. to 120s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and nineteenth-class risks, from 120s. 6d. to 121s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twentieth-class risks, from 121s. 6d. to 122s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-first-class risks, from 122s. 6d. to 123s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-second-class risks, from 123s. 6d. to 124s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-third-class risks, from 124s. 6d. to 125s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-fourth-class risks, from 125s. 6d. to 126s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-fifth-class risks, from 126s. 6d. to 127s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-sixth-class risks, from 127s. 6d. to 128s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-seventh-class risks, from 128s. 6d. to 129s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-eighth-class risks, from 129s. 6d. to 130s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and twenty-ninth-class risks, from 130s. 6d. to 131s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirtieth-class risks, from 131s. 6d. to 132s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-first-class risks, from 132s. 6d. to 133s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-second-class risks, from 133s. 6d. to 134s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-third-class risks, from 134s. 6d. to 135s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-fourth-class risks, from 135s. 6d. to 136s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-fifth-class risks, from 136s. 6d. to 137s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-sixth-class risks, from 137s. 6d. to 138s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-seventh-class risks, from 138s. 6d. to 139s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-eighth-class risks, from 139s. 6d. to 140s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and thirty-ninth-class risks, from 140s. 6d. to 141s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fortieth-class risks, from 141s. 6d. to 142s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-first-class risks, from 142s. 6d. to 143s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-second-class risks, from 143s. 6d. to 144s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-third-class risks, from 144s. 6d. to 145s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-fourth-class risks, from 145s. 6d. to 146s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-fifth-class risks, from 146s. 6d. to 147s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-sixth-class risks, from 147s. 6d. to 148s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-seventh-class risks, from 148s. 6d. to 149s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-eighth-class risks, from 149s. 6d. to 150s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and forty-ninth-class risks, from 150s. 6d. to 151s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fiftieth-class risks, from 151s. 6d. to 152s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-first-class risks, from 152s. 6d. to 153s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-second-class risks, from 153s. 6d. to 154s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-third-class risks, from 154s. 6d. to 155s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-fourth-class risks, from 155s. 6d. to 156s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-fifth-class risks, from 156s. 6d. to 157s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-sixth-class risks, from 157s. 6d. to 158s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-seventh-class risks, from 158s. 6d. to 159s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-eighth-class risks, from 159s. 6d. to 160s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and fifty-ninth-class risks, from 160s. 6d. to 161s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixtieth-class risks, from 161s. 6d. to 162s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-first-class risks, from 162s. 6d. to 163s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-second-class risks, from 163s. 6d. to 164s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-third-class risks, from 164s. 6d. to 165s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-fourth-class risks, from 165s. 6d. to 166s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-fifth-class risks, from 166s. 6d. to 167s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-sixth-class risks, from 167s. 6d. to 168s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-seventh-class risks, from 168s. 6d. to 169s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-eighth-class risks, from 169s. 6d. to 170s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and sixty-ninth-class risks, from 170s. 6d. to 171s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventieth-class risks, from 171s. 6d. to 172s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-first-class risks, from 172s. 6d. to 173s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-second-class risks, from 173s. 6d. to 174s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-third-class risks, from 174s. 6d. to 175s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-fourth-class risks, from 175s. 6d. to 176s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-fifth-class risks, from 176s. 6d. to 177s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-sixth-class risks, from 177s. 6d. to 178s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-seventh-class risks, from 178s. 6d. to 179s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-eighth-class risks, from 179s. 6d. to 180s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and seventy-ninth-class risks, from 180s. 6d. to 181s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eightieth-class risks, from 181s. 6d. to 182s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-first-class risks, from 182s. 6d. to 183s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-second-class risks, from 183s. 6d. to 184s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-third-class risks, from 184s. 6d. to 185s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-fourth-class risks, from 185s. 6d. to 186s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-fifth-class risks, from 186s. 6d. to 187s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-sixth-class risks, from 187s. 6d. to 188s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-seventh-class risks, from 188s. 6d. to 189s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-eighth-class risks, from 189s. 6d. to 190s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and eighty-ninth-class risks, from 190s. 6d. to 191s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninetieth-class risks, from 191s. 6d. to 192s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-first-class risks, from 192s. 6d. to 193s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-second-class risks, from 193s. 6d. to 194s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-third-class risks, from 194s. 6d. to 195s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-fourth-class risks, from 195s. 6d. to 196s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-fifth-class risks, from 196s. 6d. to 197s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-sixth-class risks, from 197s. 6d. to 198s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-seventh-class risks, from 198s. 6d. to 199s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-eighth-class risks, from 199s. 6d. to 200s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On One hundred and ninety-ninth-class risks, from 200s. 6d. to 201s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred-class risks, from 201s. 6d. to 202s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and first-class risks, from 202s. 6d. to 203s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and second-class risks, from 203s. 6d. to 204s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and third-class risks, from 204s. 6d. to 205s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fourth-class risks, from 205s. 6d. to 206s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifth-class risks, from 206s. 6d. to 207s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixth-class risks, from 207s. 6d. to 208s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventh-class risks, from 208s. 6d. to 209s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and eighth-class risks, from 209s. 6d. to 210s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and ninth-class risks, from 210s. 6d. to 211s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and tenth-class risks, from 211s. 6d. to 212s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and eleventh-class risks, from 212s. 6d. to 213s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twelfth-class risks, from 213s. 6d. to 214s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirteenth-class risks, from 214s. 6d. to 215s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fourteenth-class risks, from 215s. 6d. to 216s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifteenth-class risks, from 216s. 6d. to 217s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixteenth-class risks, from 217s. 6d. to 218s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventeenth-class risks, from 218s. 6d. to 219s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and eighteenth-class risks, from 219s. 6d. to 220s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and nineteenth-class risks, from 220s. 6d. to 221s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twentieth-class risks, from 221s. 6d. to 222s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-first-class risks, from 222s. 6d. to 223s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-second-class risks, from 223s. 6d. to 224s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-third-class risks, from 224s. 6d. to 225s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-fourth-class risks, from 225s. 6d. to 226s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-fifth-class risks, from 226s. 6d. to 227s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-sixth-class risks, from 227s. 6d. to 228s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-seventh-class risks, from 228s. 6d. to 229s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-eighth-class risks, from 229s. 6d. to 230s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and twenty-ninth-class risks, from 230s. 6d. to 231s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirtieth-class risks, from 231s. 6d. to 232s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-first-class risks, from 232s. 6d. to 233s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-second-class risks, from 233s. 6d. to 234s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-third-class risks, from 234s. 6d. to 235s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-fourth-class risks, from 235s. 6d. to 236s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-fifth-class risks, from 236s. 6d. to 237s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-sixth-class risks, from 237s. 6d. to 238s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-seventh-class risks, from 238s. 6d. to 239s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-eighth-class risks, from 239s. 6d. to 240s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and thirty-ninth-class risks, from 240s. 6d. to 241s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fortieth-class risks, from 241s. 6d. to 242s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-first-class risks, from 242s. 6d. to 243s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-second-class risks, from 243s. 6d. to 244s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-third-class risks, from 244s. 6d. to 245s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-fourth-class risks, from 245s. 6d. to 246s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-fifth-class risks, from 246s. 6d. to 247s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-sixth-class risks, from 247s. 6d. to 248s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-seventh-class risks, from 248s. 6d. to 249s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-eighth-class risks, from 249s. 6d. to 250s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and forty-ninth-class risks, from 250s. 6d. to 251s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fiftieth-class risks, from 251s. 6d. to 252s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-first-class risks, from 252s. 6d. to 253s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-second-class risks, from 253s. 6d. to 254s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-third-class risks, from 254s. 6d. to 255s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-fourth-class risks, from 255s. 6d. to 256s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-fifth-class risks, from 256s. 6d. to 257s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-sixth-class risks, from 257s. 6d. to 258s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-seventh-class risks, from 258s. 6d. to 259s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-eighth-class risks, from 259s. 6d. to 260s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and fifty-ninth-class risks, from 260s. 6d. to 261s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixtieth-class risks, from 261s. 6d. to 262s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-first-class risks, from 262s. 6d. to 263s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-second-class risks, from 263s. 6d. to 264s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-third-class risks, from 264s. 6d. to 265s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-fourth-class risks, from 265s. 6d. to 266s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-fifth-class risks, from 266s. 6d. to 267s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-sixth-class risks, from 267s. 6d. to 268s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-seventh-class risks, from 268s. 6d. to 269s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-eighth-class risks, from 269s. 6d. to 270s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and sixty-ninth-class risks, from 270s. 6d. to 271s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventieth-class risks, from 271s. 6d. to 272s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-first-class risks, from 272s. 6d. to 273s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-second-class risks, from 273s. 6d. to 274s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-third-class risks, from 274s. 6d. to 275s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-fourth-class risks, from 275s. 6d. to 276s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-fifth-class risks, from 276s. 6d. to 277s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-sixth-class risks, from 277s. 6d. to 278s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-seventh-class risks, from 278s. 6d. to 279s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
On Two hundred and seventy-eighth-class risks, from 279s. 6d. to 280s. 6d. per cent.

[illegible]

GRAND BARGAINS are now to be had in Electro-plated Ware, at MITCHELL'S Jewellery Establishment, 247, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre, where a most choice assortment of electro-plated ware has just opened at such low and reasonable prices that the most economical cannot fail to embrace this opportunity. A few on any are enumerated as a guide to the extent of the stock.

CANDLES.
These have in every shape and style now manufactured—
Electro-plated paraffin candles ... £2 10 6 per pair
Ditto ditto superior quality ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0

CRUSTEANS.
To enumerate from these even half the patterns, would occupy more space than can conveniently be inserted in a daily journal.
Electro-plated crust stands, four holes ... £2 10 6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0

BREAD AND CAKE BASKETS.
Superior electro-plated cake baskets ... 0 15 0
Ditto ditto very best quality, from ... 0 15 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 0 15 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 0 15 0

SALVAGES AND WAITERS.
These have in every shape and style now manufactured—
Electro-plated waiter's tray, ... £2 10 6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0

TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS.
We feel proud to say that we certainly have of these either in pattern or quality, the finest lot in this country and it will not be saying too much, that they will be found cheaper than at any other establishment.
Electro-plated tea set, consisting of tea-pot, coffee-pot, sugar basin, and creamer, ... £2 10 6

PICKLES AND LIQUEUR FRAMES.
A nice assortment of these is now on hand, in white and colored bottles, and we may also say that they are not to be had elsewhere at the same quality, at the following prices:
Electro-plated pickle frame, two bottles ... £2 10 6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Purchasers of coals are invited to inspect the large supply now on hand for the winter season. Not only is the quality of the coal of the best description, but a reference to the present list of prices to be seen on the what will testify to the fact that the prices are very low.
WHITFIELD'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West, N.R.—Right hand side.

COALS, the best A.C. Co's well selected; also, Col. Woolloomooloo Bay.
P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.
The best, dry, cut by steam, any length required. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

THE AMERICAN COOK STOVE.—Experience has established this stove as the best adapted, particularly in the bush, to colonial wants; its principles are superior to the old-fashioned stoves in the United Kingdom, and will fill the strongest recommendation. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SPoons and Forks.
We deem it a duty to acquaint the public at large with our first-rate quality of spoons and forks, at the following reduced prices:
Electro-plated tea spoons ... £2 10 6 per dozen
Ditto ditto superior quality ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 1 10 0

FLYING VASES.
Of these we cannot say too much, it is impossible to describe them, the workmanship being of such various and beautiful designs that only an inspection can prove our assertion.
Remember, only to be had at MITCHELL and CO., watchmakers and jewellers, 247, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

NEW GOODS. Just opened, ex Dawson. The undersigned begs to inform their numerous friends and customers in town and country, that their goods, ex Dawson, from London, which have been purchased and selected by Mr. JOHN HILL, Jew, for cash, whose long experience and knowledge in the furnishing department is a sufficient guarantee that the goods which have arrived, and now opened for inspection at their Warehouse, King-street, are of the best workmanship and superior quality, the whole being landed in the best possible order and condition, consisting of the most fashionable articles:—
Carpet hangings, in wall and roomed, very handsome; Carriage lounges, ditto ditto; Victoria lounges, ditto ditto; Bay chairs to match, ditto ditto; Drawing-room chairs, various patterns, ditto ditto; Victoria easy chairs, ditto ditto; Marble-top cheffoniers, with plate glass backs and doors, ditto ditto; Loo tables, 5 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet, ditto ditto; Oval loo tables, ditto ditto, ditto; Occasional tables, ditto ditto, ditto; Chiffoniers and cabinet tables; Card tables, ditto ditto, ditto; Sideboards, with plate glass backs; Marble-top washstands, single and double; Toilet tables, ditto, to match; First-class telescopic dining tables, with screws; Mahogany and oak hall chairs; Marble slab toilet cases, various sizes; Cherry and walnut wood conventional chairs, vicer seats, very handsome; Mahogany oak chairs and chairs to match; Ditto ditto, Union hall tables; Mahogany easy chairs, in mahogany morocco; Ditto dining-room chairs, ditto; A great assortment of red and white balloon-back bedroom chairs; Children's ditto; Canterbury's washstands, in walnut and rosewood; Music stools, ditto; Portable garden seats; Picnic folding chairs; Verandah ditto; Reclining chairs; Invalid ditto, superior quality; Children's fancy chairs; Handmade dinner services; Breakfast and tea sets, white and gold; Paravans, with and without hoods; Fancy table mats; Ladies' folding cane-seated chairs; Walnut wood ditto, superior; Dumb waiters; Butler's tray and stands; Shower baths, with and without force pumps; Baths, various sorts and sizes; Office spanned washstands, with furniture complete; Toilet services, ditto ditto; Bidets, soap lockets, plate, stable buckets, &c., too numerous to particularize.

IRON HOOPING FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD OFFICE.

TARPULINS AND WRAPPINGS FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD OFFICE.

50,000 PAIRS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. cheaper than ever, at DOLBY'S London House, 10, George-street, near the Theatre.

50,000 PAIRS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. at the London House, George-street, near the Theatre.

TEAR-SHED. For SALE, by the undersigned, the superior parcel of tea, ex Corwall, consisting of 41 chest, hyson and 3918 half-chests congon HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

CAMPBELLTON WHISKY.—Prime quality on SALE, MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay, Sydney.

MARBLE MANTEL PIECES. Statuary—Italian vein, Sicilian vein, and Dove. C. R. ROBINSON and CO., Macquarie-place.

PLATE GLASS ON SALE. 30 x 42, 36 x 42, 36 x 48, 42 x 48, 42 x 54, 48 x 54, 48 x 60, 54 x 60, 54 x 66, 60 x 66, 60 x 72, 66 x 72, 72 x 72, 72 x 84, 84 x 84, 84 x 96, 96 x 96, 96 x 108, 108 x 108, 108 x 120, 120 x 120, 120 x 144, 144 x 144, 144 x 168, 168 x 168, 168 x 192, 192 x 192, 192 x 216, 216 x 216, 216 x 240, 240 x 240, 240 x 264, 264 x 264, 264 x 288, 288 x 288, 288 x 312, 312 x 312, 312 x 336, 336 x 336, 336 x 360, 360 x 360, 360 x 384, 384 x 384, 384 x 408, 408 x 408, 408 x 432, 432 x 432, 432 x 456, 456 x 456, 456 x 480, 480 x 480, 480 x 504, 504 x 504, 504 x 528, 528 x 528, 528 x 552, 552 x 552, 552 x 576, 576 x 576, 576 x 600, 600 x 600, 600 x 624, 624 x 624, 624 x 648, 648 x 648, 648 x 672, 672 x 672, 672 x 696, 696 x 696, 696 x 720, 720 x 720, 720 x 744, 744 x 744, 744 x 768, 768 x 768, 768 x 792, 792 x 792, 792 x 816, 816 x 816, 816 x 840, 840 x 840, 840 x 864, 864 x 864, 864 x 888, 888 x 888, 888 x 912, 912 x 912, 912 x 936, 936 x 936, 936 x 960, 960 x 960, 960 x 984, 984 x 984, 984 x 1008, 1008 x 1008, 1008 x 1032, 1032 x 1032, 1032 x 1056, 1056 x 1056, 1056 x 1080, 1080 x 1080, 1080 x 1104, 1104 x 1104, 1104 x 1128, 1128 x 1128, 1128 x 1152, 1152 x 1152, 1152 x 1176, 1176 x 1176, 1176 x 1200, 1200 x 1200, 1200 x 1224, 1224 x 1224, 1224 x 1248, 1248 x 1248, 1248 x 1272, 1272 x 1272, 1272 x 1296, 1296 x 1296, 1296 x 1320, 1320 x 1320, 1320 x 1344, 1344 x 1344, 1344 x 1368, 1368 x 1368, 1368 x 1392, 1392 x 1392, 1392 x 1416, 1416 x 1416, 1416 x 1440, 1440 x 1440, 1440 x 1464, 1464 x 1464, 1464 x 1488, 1488 x 1488, 1488 x 1512, 1512 x 1512, 1512 x 1536, 1536 x 1536, 1536 x 1560, 1560 x 1560, 1560 x 1584, 1584 x 1584, 1584 x 1608, 1608 x 1608, 1608 x 1632, 1632 x 1632, 1632 x 1656, 1656 x 1656, 1656 x 1680, 1680 x 1680, 1680 x 1704, 1704 x 1704, 1704 x 1728, 1728 x 1728, 1728 x 1752, 1752 x 1752, 1752 x 1776, 1776 x 1776, 1776 x 1800, 1800 x 1800, 1800 x 1824, 1824 x 1824, 1824 x 1848, 1848 x 1848, 1848 x 1872, 1872 x 1872, 1872 x 1896, 1896 x 1896, 1896 x 1920, 1920 x 1920, 1920 x 1944, 1944 x 1944, 1944 x 1968, 1968 x 1968, 1968 x 1992, 1992 x 1992, 1992 x 2016, 2016 x 2016, 2016 x 2040, 2040 x 2040, 2040 x 2064, 2064 x 2064, 2064 x 2088, 2088 x 2088, 2088 x 2112, 2112 x 2112, 2112 x 2136, 2136 x 2136, 2136 x 2160, 2160 x 2160, 2160 x 2184, 2184 x 2184, 2184 x 2208, 2208 x 2208, 2208 x 2232, 2232 x 2232, 2232 x 2256, 2256 x 2256, 2256 x 2280, 2280 x 2280, 2280 x 2304, 2304 x 2304, 2304 x 2328, 2328 x 2328, 2328 x 2352, 2352 x 2352, 2352 x 2376, 2376 x 2376, 2376 x 2400, 2400 x 2400, 2400 x 2424, 2424 x 2424, 2424 x 2448, 2448 x 2448, 2448 x 2472, 2472 x 2472, 2472 x 2496, 2496 x 2496, 2496 x 2520, 2520 x 2520, 2520 x 2544, 2544 x 2544, 2544 x 2568, 2568 x 2568, 2568 x 2592, 2592 x 2592, 2592 x 2616, 2616 x 2616, 2616 x 2640, 2640 x 2640, 2640 x 2664, 2664 x 2664, 2664 x 2688, 2688 x 2688, 2688 x 2712, 2712 x 2712, 2712 x 2736, 2736 x 2736, 2736 x 2760, 2760 x 2760, 2760 x 2784, 2784 x 2784, 2784 x 2808, 2808 x 2808, 2808 x 2832, 2832 x 2832, 2832 x 2856, 2856 x 2856, 2856 x 2880, 2880 x 2880, 2880 x 2904, 2904 x 2904, 2904 x 2928, 2928 x 2928, 2928 x 2952, 2952 x 2952, 2952 x 2976, 2976 x 2976, 2976 x 3000, 3000 x 3000, 3000 x 3024, 3024 x 3024, 3024 x 3048, 3048 x 3048, 3048 x 3072, 3072 x 3072, 3072 x 3096, 3096 x 3096, 3096 x 3120, 3120 x 3120, 3120 x 3144, 3144 x 3144, 3144 x 3168, 3168 x 3168, 3168 x 3192, 3192 x 3192, 3192 x 3216, 3216 x 3216, 3216 x 3240, 3240 x 3240, 3240 x 3264, 3264 x 3264, 3264 x 3288, 3288 x 3288, 3288 x 3312, 3312 x 3312, 3312 x 3336, 3336 x 3336, 3336 x 3360, 3360 x 3360, 3360 x 3384, 3384 x 3384, 3384 x 3408, 3408 x 3408, 3408 x 3432, 3432 x 3432, 3432 x 3456, 3456 x 3456, 3456 x 3480, 3480 x 3480, 3480 x 3504, 3504 x 3504, 3504 x 3528, 3528 x 3528, 3528 x 3552, 3552 x 3552, 3552 x 3576, 3576 x 3576, 3576 x 3600, 3600 x 3600, 3600 x 3624, 3624 x 3624, 3624 x 3648, 3648 x 3648, 3648 x 3672, 3672 x 3672, 3672 x 3696, 3696 x 3696, 3696 x 3720, 3720 x 3720, 3720 x 3744, 3744 x 3744, 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on values mobiliers, railroad shares, obligations, and other securities of a similar kind.

It was announced to the Corps Legislatif on Monday that the session was prolonged to May 1, inclusively. The four opposition deputies, M. Emile Olivier (member for Paris), Darimon (Paris), Hénon (Lyon), and Curé (Bordeaux), last week received an invitation to dine at the Tuilleries on Monday. M. Emile Olivier declined the honour in the following note addressed to the Emperor's principal Chamberlain:—

"I beg you to thank the Emperor for the invitation to dinner which you have sent me by his order, and to inform him that I cannot accept it. I have the honour, &c."

ENTRE OLIVIER. M. Darimon and Hénon also sent letters of refusal. M. Curé decided to accept the Imperial hospitality. The Emperor treated M. Curé with marked courtesy, and talked with him for a long while.

A Government despatch received by the Commaudant-General of Maine at Nantes directs the levy of seamen lately ordered to be discontinued.

The Minister of Saturday last publishes a bill which has been presented to the Corps Legislatif for granting pensions to certain persons who were maimed or otherwise injured by the explosion of Orsini's grenades, or who have been deprived of their nearest relatives by death from the wounds thus inflicted. The names and circumstances of each person are by a schedule annexed. It is stated that 160 persons were wounded, of whom nine have died. Five of these were men who have left widows and orphans; four were unmarried men. There are also thirteen persons who have been permanently crippled or disabled for life. It is proposed to give each widow a pension of 1000 francs yearly for life, and to the parents or children of the maimed or killed a pension of 600 francs each. The persons crippled receive a pension of 600 francs, except one man, whose injuries being especially serious, receives a compensation of 1000 francs a year.

The reassembling of the Paris Conference has again been delayed. It is not to meet before the end of May.

An order has been received at Nantes to suspend the enrolment of sailors, recently prohibited.

SPAIN.

The Queen left Madrid on Saturday last for Aranjuez.

The Queen, previous to her departure, received in private audience Lord Howden, who communicated his letters of recall; and he presented to her Majesty the Hon. Mr. Pinkney, American Minister at the Legation. The Queen also received the Portuguese Minister. Her Majesty likewise gave audiences to the Duke de Valencia (Naxos), the Count de Lucena (O'Donnell), and the Duke de San Miguel, in the capacity of Marshals of the Army.

The Senate has rejected, by a majority of 75 to 6, a proposition of M. Tejada, tending to modify the present public law relating to the press.

The Committee of the Corps charged to examine the bill on the Press has introduced into it amendments favourable to freedom of discussion.

One provision of the bill states that attacks directed against foreign Ministers will not be liable to prosecution unless they apply to the Sovereign of a country where a similar law is in force.

M. Galiano has, it is said, been appointed Minister at the Sardinian Court.

A royal order has been issued that the official Gazette, the size of which was diminished some time ago, should resume its ancient form, in order to enable more space to be devoted to foreign and domestic news.

PORTUGAL.

The recent dissolution of the Chamber has rendered the electoral question the leading topic of the day. As yet but one manifesto has been published—that of the Regeneration party, who are headed by Signor Loupim Antonio Aguiar. This is a lengthy document, referring to the recent political events. It is currently rumoured that the Government influence in the coming elections will be opposed by a coalition between the Regeneration party, headed by Signor Aguiar, who is a large landowner, and a few influential intriguers with the formation of a new Ministry—the Carlists, under the leadership of the Count Thomar, and a strong contingent of the Royalists. The different election committees are being quickly organized.

The Minister of Justice, Sr. José Silvestre Ribeiro, has resigned his portfolio, which has been given to Sr. Antonio José d'Alva, the Minister of Finance.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Government has addressed to the Powers concerned a memorial on the Act of Navigation of the Danube, signed at Vienna the 7th of last November. Its object is to prove two points: first—that the Act in question cannot be extended without the approval of the Congress of 1845; and secondly—that such approval cannot be granted to it until it has undergone grave modifications in some of its principal clauses.

The Court of Chancery has given judgment in the affair of the *Provera*, accused of a libel upon the Emperor Napoleon III. The editor has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, a fine of 600*l.*, and the costs.

Mr. Hodges, who friends at Turin have been letting him, has addressed a letter to Count Cavour, expressing his gratitude for the consideration and excellent treatment he has met with at the hands of the Government.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal ordinance, dated Charlottenburg, April 9, prolongs the powers of the Prince of Prussia for three months. Baron Manteuffel has communicated this ordinance to the Chambers, adding that, in obedience to the advice of his physicians, his Majesty will remain for some time longer from active participation in public affairs.

A Berlin letter in the *Hamburg News* says:—"The medical advisers of the King have ordered a change of residence in the course of the summer. It is intended to proceed to Zappert, near Danzig, for sea-bathing."

The Prince and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Weimar on the 7th, and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke, accompanied by the Ministers of Prussia and England.

Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia have received a magnificent present from the Emperor and Empress of the French. It consists of four paintings on porcelain, and among them are the Emperor, the Queen of England, and the Prince Consort.

A remarkable speech has been delivered in the Chamber of Representatives by M. Harkort, a member of the Left, in opposition to the vote of credit of 50,000 thalers towards the Emperor. It is included in the budget of the Minister of the Interior. The opposition was unsuccessful, although energetically seconded by other members of the Liberal party, but the debate is regarded as another sign of the spread of Liberal opinions in Prussia.

A letter from Berlin, of the 8th, says:—"Prussia has generally removed the difficulties which have arisen between the riverain States of the Rhine relative to the construction of a fixed bridge at Cologne, concerning the bridge fifty-three feet above the average level of the river, to take on herself the payment of the indemnities to the bargemen, and not to levy any toll."

AUSTRIA.

Field Marshal Baron Lederer has been appointed Commandant of the city and fortress of Venice. Austria is concentrating troops on the Serbian frontier, and her organs have issued an inscription of the whole Christian population in Europe, Turkey as imminent, and likely to be followed by the dissolution of the empire.

The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship has just published an order to the effect that any person who shall join or favour a new sect called the New Jerusalem, which denies the necessity of public worship, ecclesiastical hierarchy, or different grades of civil society, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment.

A letter from Vienna says:—"Much suffering still exists in the principal manufacturing districts of Austria, and it is impossible to foresee when this deplorable crisis will end. The extensive shipments usually made to the United States have completely ceased for eight months. Large quantities of raw silks and manufactures are on hand, and from the little business doing, prices are merely nominal."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander lately made an excursion to Cronstadt, and he was greatly gratified at the state of everything at that port, thanking the Grand Duke Constantine for the zeal which he had displayed in improving it.

There has been a slight modification in the Russian Ministry. M. Brook, Minister of Finance, retired, and is succeeded by M. Knizhich, formerly Director of the Treasury Department. M. Norov, Minister of Public Instruction, also retired, and is replaced by M. Kovalevich, a whose talents and qualifications the St. Petersburg journals speak in terms of high praise.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Governor-General of Poland, has received an unlimited leave of absence, which, in Russia, is considered equivalent to dismissal.

The emancipation of serfdom in Russia is making great progress. The nobles of the districts of Orel and Tver, following the examples of the other provinces, have solicited permission to form committees for regulating the enfranchisement of their serfs. The measure has become general. The St. Petersburg Gazette publishes an Imperial decree, signed by the Emperor Alexander, establishing in the districts of Kiev, Podolia, and Volhynia a preparatory committee for carrying out the emancipation of the serfs in those provinces.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has nominated Saif Pacha Minister of Finance in the room of Hasib Pacha, appointed to the administration of religious properties. Ali Ghaffar Pacha, son of Redschid Pacha, who held the latter post, has been appointed Minister of Commerce.

The official journal of Belgrade announces that the Prince of Serbia has decided to send the Senators Stefanovits, Stanivits, Sankovits, Rajovits, and Marcalovits, who were some time ago condemned to death, but whose sentences were commuted to perpetual imprisonment, shall be pardoned, subject to the condition that they shall at once go abroad and not return to Serbia without permission of the authorities.

Accounts from Belgrade published by the *Cologne Gazette* state that the Turkish authorities have forbidden the inhabitants of Bosnia or Bulgaria to pass the frontier of the Principality of Serbia, and to occupy regular Turkish troops, who are established in blockhouses, constructed at a distance of a quarter of a league from the frontier. People are forbidden to approach the frontiers nearer than these erections. In the neighbourhood of the Balkans, at Temova and Kovats, numerous arrests have been made among the rayahs: it is said that the Turkish authorities have discovered the threads of a conspiracy having for its object the Turks from the territory.

UNITED STATES.

The news from the United States is of slight importance. The proceedings in Congress were uninteresting.

The Senate has passed on the bill for the admission of Minnesota. A large train will supply the States still debating the Kansas question. A caucus of democratic members of the House had resolved to sustain the Leecompton Constitution.

Private letters from the United States camp in Utah are down to February 5th. Colonel Johnston describes the Mormons as manifesting a decided intention to set up an independent Government of their own, and expresses an earnest hope that supplies will be sent to the neighbourhood of the Utahs, and to the army together with two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, had already left Laramie for Utah.

Colonel Benton was lying dangerously ill at Washington, and was expected to recover.

A Washington correspondent writes that General Scott has issued orders to protect the military communications, and twelve companies of troops from Kansas had been detained for the service.

Accounts from Nevada say there is at last good prospect of a termination of the Indian war in that State.

The Virginia Legislature had passed a bill fixing on the 1st of August for the general resumption of the *New York Herald*.

The *New York Herald* says: It is indisputable that Thomas Allison, who is charged with being implicated in the attempt on the Emperor Napoleon's life, has been in New York.

INDIA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
Point de Galle, 15th May, 1858.

THE aspect of affairs in India, so far from having improved, exhibits a reverse picture. The hot weather has begun to tell upon the soldier, and sickness prevails to a large extent.

Besides this, our troops have sustained several serious reverses, which will no doubt encourage the mutineers, lessen the dread of our power, and add to a time to our troubles. General Walpole through bad mismanagement has been literally defeated in his first movement. He attacked Rowal on the 15th ultimo, with H.M.'s 42nd, 70th, and 93rd, and 9th Lancers, 4th and 11th Regiments of Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and heavy guns. Without listening to the advice of his subordinate officer, he directed the Highlanders to advance from a wrong point, without so much as even protecting the advance by Artillery, and the men fell in great numbers, until the retreat was sounded, and, instead of taking a mud fort only defended by 600 men, the troops had to retreat as fast as possible, the General himself leading the way. The enemy bolted during the night. The Government has not furnished a report of this affair, and the above particulars have only been gathered from private letters. The army has sustained severe loss in the death of Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope, Captain Willoughby, and Lieutenant Bramley, who fell on this occasion.

Another reverse more serious than the first sustained by our army has been that the garrison of Arrah were not only repulsed but totally defeated, by Koer Sing, with the loss of Captain Grand, Lieutenant Massey, Lieutenant Waller, and Dr. Clarke, and about 250 men. It had been reported before that Koer Sing was defeated, with the loss of 200 men, and himself severely wounded in an engagement with Brigadier Douglas, but, notwithstanding this, he has suddenly appeared at Juggidpoor, making preparations to advance upon Arrah, and it was when the garrison of that place, numbering about 300 men, marched out to oppose him, that they were repulsed with such a heavy loss. The remainder of our force escaped destruction by the aid of the Sikhs.

The *Calcutta Englishman* also says, that the Barr report was, that 100 men of the Naval Brigade, with Captain Vaughan, had been cut up by the enemy, and that H.M. 6th Regiment, that left for Benares, had been attacked, and sustained serious loss. These reports, if true, will have the effect of inspiring the rebels with confidence; nay, even supposing them to be false, they nevertheless gain circulation and credence among the natives, who maintain that Government withhold the intelligence, as they do that of the repulse of General Walpole, and the defeat at Juggidpoor. The dispersion of the Lucknow rebels has caused our forces to be distributed all over the disaffected districts, and the consequence has been that, with regard to several places the strength is barely sufficient to act merely on the defensive. In the meantime, Arrah has been reinforced by troops have been sent to Buxar, a detachment has been sent to protection of Gya. Peel's Naval Brigade is to hold Sasseram, so as to prevent a junction of Koer Sing and Amer Singh's forces. Every day brings additional followers to the force of Koer Sing, who exercises great influence among the people of Benares, and until he is crushed out troops will be hampered. Nothing is heard of the movements of the Nana, but it is supposed that he is either at Bareilly or Calpee, which are the concentration points of the fugitives from Lucknow. He has been offered a large sum for Lord Canning's head!!! The nation has suffered a severe loss in the death of Sir William Peel. Whilst he was recovering from the wound he received during the advance on Lucknow, he was at-

tacked by constant small-pox and succumbed to its virulence. The Lucknow despatches have been published and every one perusing them would be impressed with the conviction that the result is far from being adequate to the heavy sacrifice at which it has been obtained. Military men as well as people among all classes are much dissatisfied, not knowing the cause why such a sacrifice of life has been made for accomplishing nothing. The escape of the mutineers from Lucknow has damped the valour of many, and has caused much disappointment. Whilst all the people looked upon the capture of Lucknow as a death-blow to the hopes of the mutineers, it is clear enough that this is far from having been realised. Even at Kotah, whilst having a fine opportunity of cutting up the rebels, they were allowed to escape, and neither cavalry nor horse artillery sent after them till they were fairly out of reach. The troops, it is reported, were perfectly disgusted at the enemy being allowed to escape so easily.

There have been, however, some subsequent victories achieved by our army. General Whitlock has beaten the rebels who opposed his advance, and has recaptured Banda. A large body of the Rohildud mutineers was attacked by General Walpole at Soorack—killed 500 or 600 of them, besides capturing guns; and the Rohilkote force attacked the Bijoor rebels at Nuznah, entirely routing them, and slaying a great number, besides capturing all their guns. The Mooltanee horse have caught the Jullalooden, the younger Nawab of Nujahabad, with his brother-in-law, and 45 other prisoners. The Nawab was immediately hanged; the others undergoing trial. At Bilwa the mutineers were defeated with heavy loss by Colonel Rowcroft; the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry greatly distinguished itself. The loss of the enemy was about 150. Cornet Troup and trooper Brown have been killed, and Adjutant Bridgeman was severely wounded with a musket-ball shattering his arm besides fourteen other officers. The fighting is said to have been desperate, and the loss was not entirely confined to one side. The enemy is said to have been 7000 strong, whilst our force is all amounted to 1000. The fort at Bilwa is still held by some thousands of mutineers. A letter from Camp Champoore, dated April 27th, states that Brigadier Rowcroft, with 600 men, was closely besieged by a large body of the insurgents who had attacked him on all sides. Ithahi, the fall of which I have mentioned in my last communication, is said only to be second in importance to Delhi and Lucknow. Our loss on that occasion is said to have been about 28 officers and 600 men, and among the rebels 4000. The massacre of our men, women, and children, have been amply avenged, no quarter asked or given.

Sir Colin Campbell, head-quarters, and suite left Cawnpore on the 14th ultimo for Rohildud. Rewards of 25,000 rupees each have been offered for the apprehension of the Oude Munwar, and of Koer Sing. Raven, one of the clerks who robbed the English Scottish and Australian Bank at Melbourne, some time ago, has been apprehended at Jaffa, by a detective officer, sent from Australia expressly for the purpose. The prisoner has been brought to Galle, and will be furnished with a free passage to Melbourne by the steamer Emeu.

Messrs. James Eward and Co., of Colombo merchants, have failed; their liabilities amount, it is said, to about £35,000, and their assets £22,000.

A telegraphic message had been received at Madras of the death of Captain Peel, of small-pox, on his way down to Calcutta with the Naval Brigade.

Another telegraph, from Paris, had been received at Malta, of the acquittal of Dr. Bernard, whose trial had created so much interest in connection with the late attempt on the life of Napoleon.

The *Madras Athenaeum*, of 4th May, supplies us with the following summary of war news:—"The following intelligence received from Allahabad, dated 25th April, was communicated to the Press yesterday afternoon:—"Intelligence has been received of the occupation of Banda, on the 19th, by Major-General Whitlock, after an engagement with the rebels, who were defeated with loss of guns and elephants. The Banda Nabob had escaped. The Commander-in-Chief expected to be in Fathpur on the 26th."

In addition to the above we have been informed that Major Brett of the 3rd Europeans and Lieutenant Jones of the 12th Lancers were killed. Colonel Miller of the Madras Artillery, was wounded.

The following proclamations, offered in rewards for the apprehension of the Oude Munwar, and of Koer Sing, were issued at Allahabad on the 12th April:—"It is hereby notified that a reward of 50,000 rupees will be given to any person who shall deliver alive any British military post or camp, the rebel Moolvie Ahmed Olish Shah, commonly called Moolvie. It is further notified, that in addition to this reward, a free pardon will be given to any mutineer or deserter, or to any rebel, other than those named in the government proclamation, No. 476 of the 1st instant, who may deliver up the said Moolvie."

"It is hereby notified that a reward of 25,000 rupees will be paid to any person who shall deliver alive, any British military post or camp, the rebel Baboo Koer Singh of Juggidpoor. It is further notified, that in addition to this reward a free pardon will be given to any mutineer or deserter, or to any rebel, other than those named in the government proclamation, No. 476, of the 1st instant, who may deliver up the said Koer Singh."

About fifteen miles from Allahabad, near Mhow and on the frontiers of Oude, there are about fourteen strong fortifications, the most important of which is Allahabad corresponding of the *Englishman* writing on the 15th ultimo, mentions that a force for their destruction was being organised and would soon be sent across the Ganges. The rebels referred to, it must be recollected, are General Sirhind, and his followers.

A Singapore correspondent of the *Englishman* writing on the 7th April furnishes the following important (if true) news:—"As the Government here will no doubt say nothing of the matter, (not being able to render assistance), I send you this to catch the eyes of those in authority."

"News has just come in from Sarawak, that certain intelligence has been obtained by the Government there, that the Rajahs of the interior were coming down the river in force, and that there was to be a general rise to drive out the Europeans, and that one great cause of this move was the mutiny and the consequent loss in Hindostan; many evil disposed Mahomedan emissaries being in the island of Borneo. An urgent application, it is said, has been made to the senior naval officer in the Straits for instant help. Are those English gentlemen and ladies to suffer in the Cawnpore fashion? The Dutch have their hands full as yet, and would not be able to assist as they did when the Chinese rose."

Contradictory statements are in circulation as to the disposal of Jung Bahadur's force. A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that its destination is Pnyaband, as soon as the men, gorged with the plunder of Lucknow, can be moved from their present camp at Nawangunge, while a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from the Gorkhah, says that Jung Bahadur has evidently not got his heart's desire, no doubt, from asking too much. At least so we infer, as he has ordered his brother Beg Jung, who is in command there, to march as straight and rapidly as possible to Sargowah, and to wait for the European officers are straight fighting. None of the European officers are sorry that we are all long to see the last of them."

General Sir Hope Grant, we learn from the same writer, was out after the Oude Begum, with four regiments of European Infantry, the 7th Hussars, Horse Artillery, and heavy guns.

Thakoor Bessant Sahi, a near connection of the

Rajah of Oude Nagpore, was seen from a correspondent of the *Indian Express*, hanged at Oude Nagpore on the 15th April. He was considered a first-class disturber. Another rebel chief still awaits his trial.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st ultimo, contains a notification stating that the British Government under the administration of the Punjab authorities the territory will be divided into two districts one to be designated the Delhi district and to contain Delhi, Hissar district, and the other to be called the Hissar district. A General Van Cortlandt has been appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class at Hissar.

Calcutta papers of the 22nd ultimo publish the following telegram:—"Allahabad, 19th April.—The Magistrate of Aizimghur reports at Ghosee that on the 17th the troops attacked the rebels at the village of Nagra, and severely handled them. The money had, however, escaped with their elephants, baggage, and two guns. We were to have attacked them again on the 18th on the road to Nagra. Koer Sing, it is said, intends, escaping via Nagra, and to cross the Ganges at Ballia. His object is to hope that friends are to have boats in readiness for him. Colonel Campbell has been written to move up from Mhow to Nagra. The Commissioner at Patna and the Magistrate of Ghazipur, Buxar, and Chupra, have been warned. From Cawnpore we have a column from Walpole's Division went to attack the rebels under Niprut Singh, at Kooree, but the enemy evacuated the fort and dispersed. The Commissioner of Meerut informs us that, on the 17th of yesterday's date, that on the preceding day Brigadier Jones, of the 60th Rifles, and Brigadier day crossed the river at Moghulhat, near Lukli, that morning, came across 2000 rebels, with six guns, in the jungle, eight miles in the direction of Nujahabad, and drove them before him, inflicting considerable loss and taking four of their guns. The rebels subsequently evacuated Nagra, some dispersing to their homes and others, with two guns going to Nujahabad."

The *Hurkur* calls attention to the petition of the Baptism Missionaries in the House of Lords. This petition represents that any attempt to convert the natives to Christianity, supported in any way whatsoever, is a violation of the rights of the natives, and a breach of the peace of India. And the petitioners pray that the future Government of India may proceed in the best and most judicious manner, separating itself from all religious and political considerations, and securing to all public order and decency, or to the civil and social rights of any one, and securing to every one—European and Native—the freest exercise and expression of their religious convictions.

A telegram from Sir Hugh Rose, dated Jhansi, 21st April, says:—"The father of the Rance of Jhansi was wounded here during the siege; he was taken prisoner when trying to escape, near Duija. He has been released. The Rance and two children were found safe in Jhansi after the capture."

The Court of Directors has sanctioned a medal for the Persian campaign.

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other parts of Central India. We counted 170 dead; but from the rugged and jungly state of the position, many must have been buried unnoticed. Of the number killed there were 82 Mahomedans and 88 Europeans; 18 Sikhs; 19 Mussulmans, 58 Bheels, and 11 of unknown cast. We made prisoners of 50 men and 400 women

